(iii)	(a)	Bonds/Securities of 'Public Financial Institutions' as specified under Section 4(1) of the Companies Act; "public sector companies" as defined in Section 2(36A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 including public sector banks and the Infrastructure Development Finance Company Limited (IDFC); and/or	Forty percent
	(b)	Certificate of deposits issued by public sector banks.	
(iv)		To be invested in any of the above three categories as decided by the Trustees.	Twenty percent

(v) The Trusts, subject to their assessment of the risk-return prospects, may invest up to 10% out of (iv) above, in private sector bonds/securities which have an investment grade rating from at least two credit rating agencies.

2. Any moneys received on the maturity of earlier investments reduced by obligatory outgoings, shall be invested in accordance with the investment pattern prescribed in this Notification.

3. Interest received on the Special Deposit Scheme shall be invested in the Special Deposit Scheme itself. Similarly, interest received under other categories may be re-invested in the same category.

Pension Scheme for unorganised sector

533. SHRI C.O. POULOSE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring unorganised sector under pension scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) to (c) A Pension Scheme called the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995 for industrial workers has already been formulated by the Ministry of Labour. The Scheme is applicable to the employees engaged in 177 notified industries/ classes of establishments employing 20 or more persons. The Scheme provides for payment of monthly pension in the contingencies of retirement, superannuation, death, disablement, etc. The Scheme does not make any discrimination between organised and unorganised sector. The employees working in unorganised sectors, such as, Bidi, Brick, Katha, Agarbatti, Building/Construction, Coir, Agricultural Farms, Cattle-breeding, Poulty Farming, Chutni industries, Picker industries, etc., are coverable under the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1995. However, recently the Central Government has constituted the second National Commission on Labour to study problems of labour and *inter-alia* suggest an umbrella legislation for ensuring a minimum level of protection to the workers in the unorganised sector.

Fall in values of rupees against US Dollars

†534. SHRI RAJ MOHINDER SINGH:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the value of Indian rupee has been continuously falling against US Dollar since last few years;

(b) if so, what was the value of rupee in March, 1998, March, 1999 and February, 2000; and

(c) the reasons for a constant fall in the value of rupee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL): (a) and (b) The exchange rate of the rupee per US dollar has depreciated from Rs. 39.50 per US dollar in March, 1998 to Rs. 42.45 in March, 1999 and further to Rs. 43.61 in February, 2000 (average upto February 25).

(c) The exchange rate of the rupee is largely determined by the market forces, and moves in both directions on a day to day basis depending upon the demand and supply conditions in the foreign

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.